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BOOK REVIEW.

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Lawyers' Reports Annotated. 1918A. Burdett A. Rich, Henry P. Farnham and George H. Parmelee, Editors, Assisted by the Publishers' Editorial Staff. The Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company. Rochester, New York. 1918. Price \$5.00.

We find this volume of more than usual interest. Three Virginia cases are cited in it, to-wit: *Asbury v. Mitchell*, on page 785, as to the Right of an Infant to Enforce the Specific Performance of a Contract. The annotations to this case show that our Supreme Court had ample authority, but practically made the first American decision on this subject.

The second case is that of *L. & N. R. Co. v. Reiley*, in which there is a valuable note as to the Limitation of Time within which Transportation Tickets May Be Used.

The third case is *Broadwater v. Blair*, in which our Supreme Court, as will be remembered, decided that a Parent Is Not Liable for Injury Done by an Automobile in the Possession of His Minor Child. We have never believed that this decision, whilst supported by some authority, was justified; for while our Supreme Court has held that an automobile is not a dangerous machine and therefore requiring no extraordinary care in the use of it, we think the actual facts as shown by the constant accidents in the highway and elsewhere go to show that this conclusion of the law is not a correct one.

And speaking of automobiles, the note on page 245 as to the Reciprocal Duty of Driver of Automobile and Children in Street is discussed.

On page 227 is a valuable note as to Release by Person Injured as Affecting His Claim against Physician or Surgeon Employed by Other Party.

On page 318 there is an interesting note as to the Conversion of Property Honestly Acquired by Defendant under Agreement to Sell Same and Turn over Proceeds as Larceny of the Property.

On page 534 is a novel note as to the Title to Money Deposited in Mail or with Carrier.

On page 662, Right of Witness to Express an Opinion on Non-Technical Subject because of Impossibility or Difficulty in Reproducing the Data.

On page 872, as to the Instruction in Action for Malicious Prosecution that Malice May Be Inferred from Want of Probable Cause.

We refer to these notes as having peculiarly interested the reviewer and not because there are not others equally as valuable. We are very much struck in this volume by the numerous cases from the State of Oklahoma, and are somewhat at a loss to understand why the Supreme Court of that State should have so many novel questions before it, but such is the case.